gycle; it is the difference between the systolic or ad diastolic or minimum p.'s.

impact of effective reproduction due to environmenmathe phenotype.

with the prenotype.

with force driving atoms or molecules to leave a solid lenter into solution (i.e., to dissolve).

withe absolute p. to which gases are referred under additions (STPD), i.e., 760 mm Hg, 760 torr, or wrots/m² (i.e., 101,325 Pa).

the intracardiac p. during or resulting from systolic for cardiac chamber, the highest arterial blood presidential during any given ventricular cycle.

If Ip. p. across the wall of a cardiac chamber of of a ld. In the letter, transrural p is the resultant of the p. m. the control of the p. m. the control of the p. m. the cardiac chamber of the p. m. the control of the p. the cardiac chamber of the p. th

guring pericardial p.

inhonary p., the difference between the p. of the respired
the mouth and the pleural p. around the lungs, measured
are airway is open; thus, it includes not only the transmural
the lung but also any drop in p. along the tracheobronchial

ating flow.

Another control of the pleural space measured relative to a so fine ambient atmosphere outside the chest; the transmuffleiers the chest wall.

makes the crieck was more p, the partial p. exerted by the vapor phase of a liquid. Sometimes of the point of the control of

and atrial p.'s equilibrate so that transmural p. is zero and by a similar p.'s cannot be "filling" p.'s.

"high en intravascular pressure reading obtained when a mechanism solution of a small cuff, by the similar pressure transmural properties occludes a small by the size of pressure and control of a small cuff.

showerset or is scaled in place by inhaton of a shate off, innegally measured in the lung to estimate left atrial pressure. the indexpiratory p. (ZEEP), airway p. which, at the end of inhaton, equals atmospheric p.

prefer num (pre ster num). SYN manubrium of sternum. presup purra tive (pre sup yura tiv). Denoting an early stage the latammation prior to the formation of pus.

Wish inflammation prior to the formation of pus.
Wish ap-tic (pre'si-nap'tik). Pertaining to the area on the maintain side of a synaptic cleft.

resys to le (prē-sis'tō-lē). That part of diastole immediately

resys tol ic (prē-sis-tol'ik). Late diastolic, relating to the intertil immediately preceding systole. retar sal (prē-tar'săi). Denoting the anterior, or inferior, por-

jon of the tarsus.

The tec ta (pre-tek'ta). Orad to the hidden part of the duodenum.

Wetecta (prē-tek'tā). Orad to the hidden part of the duodenum.

Wetectum (prē-tek'tām), syn pretectal area.

Bethyroid, pre-thy-roide al. pre-thy-roide-an (prē-th')

wethy-roid, pre-thy-roi-de-al, pre-thy-roi de-an (pre-thi' myd-thi-roy'dē-āl, -thi-roy'dē-an). Anterior to or preceding the myroid gland or cartilage. The thi-al (pre-thi-ē-āl). Relating to the anterior portion of the

Relating to the anterior portion of the denoting especially certain muscles.

Refrache al (prē-trā'kē-al). Anterior to the trachea; denoting

recially the middle layer of deep cervical fascia.

We tre mat-ic (pre-tre-mat'ik). Relating to the cranial surface of a branchial cleft [pre- + G. trema, perforation]

We-tym-pan-ic (pre-tim-pan'ik). Anterior to the drum of the

The number of cases of a disease stating in a given population at a specific period of time (period 18) or at a particular moment in time (point p.).

reven-tive (prē-ven'tiv). syn prophylactic (1). [L. prae-venio, Nentus, to come before, prevent]

pre-ver-te-bral (prë-ver'të-brăl). Anterior to the body of a vertebra or of the vertebral column; denoting especially the deepest layer of deep cervical fascia and the muscles on the anterior aspect of the vertebral column.

pre-ves-i-cal (pre-ves'i-kal). Anterior to the bladder; denoting especially the retropubic space. [pre- + L. vesica, bladder]

pre vi us (prē'vē-ūs). Obstructing; denoting anything blocking the passages in childbirth. [L. prae, before, + via, way]

Pre-vo-tel·la (prev'ō-tel'ah). Newly created genus of Gram-negative, nonmotile, nonsporeforming, obligately anaerobic, chemoorganotrophic, and pleomorphic rods.

P. dt'siens, syn Bacteroides disiens.
P. melani'nog'nica, a species found in the mouth, feces, infections of the mouth, soft tissue, respiratory tract, urogenital tract, and the intestinal tract. Implicated in periodontal disease; seen in aspiration. The type species of Pretovella. Syn Bacteroides melaninogenicus.

P. ora'lis, SYN Bacteroides oralis.

P. o'ris, SYN Bacteroides oris.

Pre vo tel·la di'siens. See under Prevotella. Pre vo tel·la ora'·lis. See under Prevotella.

Pre vo tel·la o'ris. See under Prevotella.

pre-zone (prē'zōn). syn prozone.

PRF Abbreviation for prolactin-releasing factor.

PRH. Abbreviation for prolactin-releasing hormone.

pri-a-pism (pri'a-pizm). Persistent erection of the penis, accompanied by pain and tendemess, resulting from a pathologic condition rather than sexual desire; a term loosely used as a synonym for satyriasis. [see priapus]

pri:a pus (pri ă-pus). syn penis. [L. fr. L. Priapus (G. Priapos), god of procreation]

Prib-now (prib'now). David, 20th-century U.S. molecular biologist. SEE Pribnow box.

Price, Ernest Arthur, English biochemist, *1882. SEE Carr-P. reaction.

Price-Jones, Cecil, English hematologist, 1863-1943. SEE

Price-Jones curve.

Priestley, John Gillies, British physiologist, 1880-1941. SEE Haldane-P. sample.

prii o caine hy dro-chlo ride (prii'o-kān). 2-(propylamino)-propionotoluidide hydrochloride; a local anesthetic of the amide type, related chemically and pharmacologically to lidocaine hydrochloride; used for peridural, caudal, and nerve blocks, and for regional and infilitation anesthesia. svy propitocaine hydrochloride;

pri-ma·cy (pri'mă-sē). The state of being primary, or foremost in rank or importance. [see primary]

genital p., in psychoanalysis, the primary characteristic of the genital phase of psychosexual development, i.e., the libido becomes preponderantly concentrated in the penis.

oral p., in psychoanalysis, the primary characteristic of the oral phase of psychosexual development, i.e., the libido is concentrated mainly in the oral zone.

pri-mal (pri'măl). 1. First or primary. 2. SYN primordial (2).

pri mal scene. In psychoanalysis, the actual or fantasied observation by a child of sexual intercourse, particularly between the parents.

pri-ma-quine phos-phate (pri'mă-kwin). 8-[(4-Amino-1methylbutyl)amino-j-6-methoxyquinoline phosphate (1:2); an antimalarial agent especially effective against Plasmodium vivax, terminating relapsing vivax malaria; usually administered with chlorooutine.

p. p. sensitivity, a sensitivity to p. p. observed in individuals with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.

pri-mary (primār-ē). 1. The first or foremost, as a disease or symptoms to which others may be secondary or occur as complications. 2. Relating to the first stage of growth or development. ses primordial. [L. primarlus, fir. primus, first]

pri-mary re-nin-ism (ren'in-izm). Overproduction of renin by juxtaglomerular cells in the absence of a stimulus (such as de-

pr

ne series of nic acid.

carbamoyl). ugenol used

β-Dipromide; the ticholinergie 2-diethyla-

les a curface etacaine hymethyl)-1,3-

aubinoids.

of intermedi peptone. ved in resisth other facthe terminal

s in the lack yme (an X-, component

he peritone-

neiosis, conness of the ccompanied their asters pward the poles of the cell. In meiosis, p. is complex and can be andivided into stages: preleptotene, leptotene, zygotene, pachy-gne, diplotene, and diakinesis. [G. prophasis, from prophainō, to meshadow l

phen py rid a mine ma le ate (pro'fen-pi-rid'ă-men). syn heniramine maleate.

phlo-gis-tic (prō-flō-jis'tik). Causing or producing tissue flammation. [pro- + G. phlogosis, inflammation] no phy lac tic (prō-fi-lak'tik). 1. Preventing disease; relating to

nophylaxis. syn preventive. 2. An agent that acts to prevent a sease. [G. prophylaktikos; see prophylaxis] pophy lax is, pl. pro phy lax es (prö-fi-lak'sis, -sez). Pre-

ntion of disease or of a process that can lead to disease. [Mod. [, fr. G. pro-phylasso, to guard before, take precaution] ective p., use of an antigenic (immunogenic) agent to actively

mulate the immunological mechanism. memical p., the administration of chemicals or drugs to mem-

ers of a community to reduce the number of carriers of a disease and to prevent others contracting the disease. dental p., a series of procedures whereby calculus, stain, and

other accretions are removed from the clinical crowns of the teth, and the enamel surfaces are polished. assive p., use of an antiserum from another person or animal to

rovide temporary (a week to 10 days) protection against a specific infectious or toxic agent. gro-pi-cil-lin (pro-pi-sil'in). A semisynthetic acid-stable penicil-In that may be more effective than penicillin G. SYN O-phenoxy-

propylpenicillin potassium. i pi o cor tin (pro pe o kor ten). An endogenous polypeptide that might be a precursor to the enkephalins. Cf. proenkephalin.

pro pi o lac tone (pro pe-o-lak ton). β-Propiolactone; ydracrylic acid β-lactone; used to sterilize plasma, vaccines, and tissue grafts. pro-pi-o-nate (prö'pē-ō-nāt). A salt or ester of propionic acid. Pro-pi-on-i-bac-te-ri-um (pro-pe-on-i-bak-ter'e-um). A genus of

conmotile, nonsporeforming, anaerobic to aerotolerant bacteria family Propionibacteriaceae) containing Gram-positive rods which are usually pleomorphic, diphtheroid, or club-shaped with one end rounded, the other tapered or pointed. Some cells may be coccoid, elongate, bifid, or even branched. The cells usually occur singly, in pairs, in V and Y configurations, short chains, or clumps in "Chinese character" arrangement. The metabolism of ese organisms is fermentative, and the products of fermentation include combinations of propionic and acetic acids. These orgasisms occur in dairy products, on the skin of man, and in the intestinal tract of man and other animals. They may be pathogenic. The type species is P. freudenreichii.

P. ac'nes, a species of bacteria commonly found in acne pustules, although it occurs in other types of lesions in humans and even as a saprophyte in the intestine, skin, hair follicles, and in sewage syn acne bacillus

P. freudenrei'chii, a species found in raw milk. Swiss cheese. and other dairy products; it is the type species of the genus P. P. jensen'ii, a species found in dairy products, silage, and occasionally in infections.

P. propion'icus, SYN Arachnia propionica.

pro-pi-on-ic ac-id (pro-pe-on'ik). CH-CH-COOH; methylacetic acid; ethylformic acid; found in sweat. syn propanoic acid.

pro-pi-on-ic ac-i-de-mia (prō-pē-on'ik-as-i-dē'mē-ă). syn ketotic hyperglycinemia.

pro-pi-o-nyl (pro'pe-o-nil). CH-CH-CO-; the acyl radical of propionic acid. syn propanoyl.

Pro-pi-o-nyl-CoA (prō'pē-ō-nil-kō-ā). The coenzyme A thioester derivative of propionic acid; an intermediate in the degradation of L-valine, L-isoleucine, L-threonine, L-methionine, and odd-chain fatty acids; a precursor for the synthesis of odd-chain fatty acids; it accumulates in individuals with a deficiency of p.-CoA carboxylase.

P. CoA carboxylase, an enzyme that catalyzes the reaction of p.-CoA with CO2 and ATP to produce ADP, inorganic phosphate, and D-methylmalonyl-CoA; a biotin-dependent enzyme; an in-

herited deficiency of this enzyme will lead to propionic acidemia and developmental retardation

pro pi o nyl gly cine (prō'pō-ō-nil-glī'sōn). CH₃CH₂ CONHCH₂COOH; a minor metabolite that accumulates in indi-

viduals with propionic acidemia. pro pit o caine hy dro chlo ride (pro pit o kān). syn prilo-

caine hydrochloride pro pla sia (pro pla ze-a). That state of cell or tissue in which

activity is increased above that of euplasia, i.e., characterized by stimulation, repair, or regeneration. [pro- + G. plasso, to form]

pro-plas ma-cyte (pro-plaz'mä-sit). A cell in the process of differentiating from a plasmablast to a mature plasma cell. pro-plex-us (pro-plek'sus). The choroid plexus in the lateral

ventricle of the brain, pro-po-fol (pro'po-fol). An oil-in-water emulsion of 1.6-di-

isopropylphenol, a hypnotic with rapid onset and short duration of action; used intravenously for induction and maintenance of general anesthesia. syn 2,6-diisopropyl phenol.

pro positus, pl. pro po si ti (pro pozitus, -ti). 1. Proband distinguished by sex. Cf. consultand. 2. A premise; an argument. [L. fr. propono, pp. -positus, to lay out, propound]

pro pox y phene hy dro chlo ride (pro-pok'si-fen). (+)-α-4-(dimethylamino)-3-methyl-1,2-diphenyl-2-butanol propionate hydrochloride; a nonantipyretic, orally effective weak narcotic analgesic structurally related to methadone and used for the relief of mild to moderate pain; it is less effective than codeine. SYN dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

pro-pox-y-phene nap-syl-ate (pro-pok'si-fen). mono-2naphthalenesulfonate monohydrate salt of propoxyphene; a weak narcotic analgesic. syn dextropropoxyphene napsylate

pro-pran o lol hy dro chlo-ride (pro-pran'o-loi). 1-(isopropylamino)-3-(1-naphthyloxy)-2-propanol hydrochloride; an adrenergic β-receptor blocking agent.

pro-pri-e-tary name (pro-pri'e-tar-e). The protected brand name or trademark, registered with the U.S. Patent Office, under which a manufacturer markets his product. It is written with a capital initial letter and is often further distinguished by a superscript R in a circle (®). Cf. generic name, nonproprietary name. [L. proprietarius]

pro pri o cep tion (pro-pre-o-sep'shun). A sense or perception, usually at a subconscious level, of the movements and position of the body and especially its limbs, independent of vision; this sense is gained primarily from input from sensory nerve terminals in muscles and tendons (muscle spindlés) and the fibrous capsule of joints combined with input from the vestibular apparatus

pro-pri o cep tive (pro pre-o-sep tiv). Capable of receiving stimuli originating in muscles, tendons, and other internal tissues. [L. proprius, one's own, + capio, to take]

pro pri o cep tor (pro pre-o-sep ter). One of a variety of sensory end organs (such as the muscle spindle and Golgi's tendon organ) in muscles, tendons, and joint capsules.

pro pri o spi nal (pro pre-ō-spī năl). Relating especially or wholly to the spinal cord; specifically, denoting those nerve cells and their fibers that connect the different segments of the spinal cord with each other (e.g., spino-spinalis).

pro pro teins (pro'pro-tenz). Inactive protein precursors; e.g., proinsulin.

prop-tom-e-ter (prop-tom'e-ter). syn exophthalmometer. [pro-+ G. ptōsis, a falling, + metron, measure]

prop-to-sis (prop-tō'sis). syn exophthalmos. [G. proptōsis, a falling forward)

prop tot ic (prop-tot'ik). Referring to proptosis.

pro-pul-sion (pro-pul'shun). The tendency to fall forward: responsible for the festination in paralysis agitans. [G. pro-pello, pp. -pulsus, to drive forthl

pro pyl (Pr) (pro pil). The alkyl radical of propane, CH₂CH₂CH₂.

p. alcohol, CH3CH2CH2OH; ethylcarbinol; a solvent for resins and cellulose esters. syn propanol.

p. gallate, propyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate; an antioxidant for emulsions.

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SYN trape-

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device used to drive off the protective NH3 gas coating from the surface of cohesive gold foil impression t., a receptacle used to carry and confine plastic

impression material when making an impression of oral strucnires.

raz o done hy dro chlo ride (traz o don). 2-[3-[4-(m-Chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]propyl]-s-triazolo[4,3-a]pyridin-3(2H)one monohydrochloride; an antidepressant structurally unrelated to other antidepressants. Freacher Collins. see Collins.

irea-cle (tre'kl). 1. Molasses, a viscid syrup that drains from sugar-refining molds. 2. A saccharine fluid. 3. Formerly, a remedy for poison, hence any effective remedy. SEE ALSO theriaca. [M.E. triacle, antidote, fr. L. theriaca, antidote to snake bite, fr. G. theriakos, pertaining to wild beasts]

treat (tret). To manage a disease by medicinal, surgical, or other measures; to care for a patient medically or surgically. [Fr.

traiter, fr. L. tracto, to drag, handle, perform] freat-ment (trēt'ment). Medical or surgical management of a patient. see ALSO therapy, therapeutics. [Fr. traitement (see treat)] active t., a therapeutic substance or course intended to amelio-

rate the basic disease problem, as opposed to supportive or palliative t. Cf. causal t. Carrel's t., t. of wound surfaces by intermittent flushing with Dakin's solution. SYN Dakin-Carrel t.

causal t., t. aimed at reversing the causal factor in a disease. conservative t., a course of therapeutic action designed to avoid harm, with less possibility of benefit than more risky actions. Dakin-Carrel t., syn Carrel's t.

dietetic t., treatment of a clinical condition with a specific diet. empiric t., a t. based on experience, usually without adequate data to support its use.

endodontic t., syn root canal t.

Goeckerman t., a t. for psoriasis; the involved areas are painted with a solution of coal tar, or are covered with crude coal tar ointment and subsequently irradiated with ultraviolet (UVB). heat t., in dentistry, a method of controlled temperature handling

of metals so as to change the microscopic structure and thus the physical properties, see also temper, anneal. insulin coma t., rarely used t. of major mental illness by means

of hypoglycemic coma induced by insulin. insulin shock t., formerly used t. for serious mental disorders in

which the patient was given insulin to induce a seizure; supplanted by electroshock therapy. oserum t., therapeutic use of serum taken from a person having

or having had the same disease as the patient under treatment. Kenny's t., a method for the t. of anterior poliomyelitis; the affected parts are wrapped in woolen cloth wrung out with hot water; after the acute stage of the disease has passed, the limbs are passively exercised to reeducate the paralyzed muscles.

light t., syn phototherapy. medical t., t. of disease by hygienic and pharmacologic remedies, as distinguished from invasive surgical procedures.

Mitchell's t., t. of mental illness by rest, nourishing diet, and a change of environment. syn Weir Mitchell t.

moral t., a type of milieu therapy utilized in the 19th century, emphasizing religious doctrine and benevolent guidance in activities of daily living; as such it was a form of psychotherapy as opposed to somatic t.'s such as bloodletting and purging. Nauheim t., t. of certain cardiac affections by baths in water

through which carbonic acid gas is bubbling, followed by resisting exercises. SYN Nauheim bath, Schott t. [Bad Nauheim, W. Germany]

palliative t., t. to alleviate symptoms without curing the disease. preventive t., syn prophylactic t.

prophylactic t., the institution of measures designed to protect a person from an attack of a disease to which he has been, or is liable to be exposed, syn preventive t.

root canal t., (1) the means by which painful or diseased teeth, in which the pulp is involved, are restored to a healthy state; (2) removal of a normal, diseased, or dead pulp by biochemical and mechanical means, enlargement and sterilization of the root canal, followed by filling the canal, to effect healing of diseased periapical tissues; (3) the diagnosis and t. of diseases of the pulp and their sequelae, syn endodontic t.

Schott t., syn Nauheim t.

shock t., see electroshock therapy. solar t., syn xref to solar therapy.

symptomatic t., therapy aimed at relieving symptoms without necessarily affecting the basic underlying cause(s) of the symp-

Tallerman t., use of special apparatus to administer dry heat to rheumatic disorders, traumatic sprains, etc.

thymus t., t. of disease by administration of extracts of thymus gland.

Tweed edgewise t., see edgewise appliance.

Weir Mitchell t., SYN Mitchell's t.

tre ha la (tre hah'la). A saccharine substance containing trehalose and resembling manna, excreted by a parasitic beetle, Larinus maculatus. [Fr., fr. Turk. tigala, fr. Pers. tighāl]

tre-ha-lase (trē-hā'lās). A glycosidase secreted in the duodenum that hydrolyzes α -glycosidic 1.1 bonds; an absence or deficiency of this enzyme will lead to deficient digestion of trehalose (autosomal recessive).

tre-ha·lose (trē'hā-lōs). A nonreducing disaccharide, (α-Dglucosido)-α-p-glucoside, contained in trehala; also found in fungi, such as Amanita muscaria; elevated in individuals with a trehalase deficiency, syn mycose,

Treitz. Wenzel, Bohemian pathologist, 1819-1872. see T.'s arch; T.'s fascia, fossa; T.'s hernia, ligament, muscle.

Trélat, Ulysse, French surgeon, 1828-1890. see T.'s stools, under stool; Leser-T. sign; T.'s sign,

tre-ma (trē'mā). 1. syn foramen. 2. syn vulva. [G. trēma, a holel

Trem a to da (trem'ă-tō'dă). A class in the phylum Platyhelminthes (the flatworms), consisting of flukes with a leaf-shaped body and two muscular suckers, and an acelomate parenchyma-filled body cavity. Circulatory system and sense organs are not present, but an incomplete alimentary canal is found (lacking an anus). Flukes of interest to human or veterinary medicine are members of the order Digenea, with complete life cycles involving embryonic multiplication in a mollusk first intermediate host. The other order, Monogenea, consists chiefly of parasites of fish that have a simpler pattern of direct development on a single host. [G. trēmatōdēs, full of holes, fr. trēma, a hole, + eidos, appearance] trem·a·tode, trem·a·toid (trem'ă-tōd, trem'ă-toyd). 1. Common name for a fluke of the class Trematoda. 2. Relating to a fluke of the class Trematoda.

trem bles (trem'blz). An intoxication of cattle, caused by eating white snakeroot, Eupatorium urticaefolium, or the rayless goldenrod; the active agent is a higher alcohol, tremetol, which intoxicated cows eliminate in their milk, causing milk sickness when ingested by humans. [L. tremulus, trembling, fr. tremo, to tremble l

trem-b'ling. The shaking or quaking of a tremor.

trem-el·loid, trem-el·lose (trem'ĕ-loyd, -los). Jelly-like. [L. tremulus, trembling]

trem-o-gram (trem'ō-gram). The graphic representation of a tremor taken by means of the tremograph or kymograph. SYN tremorgram.

trem·o-graph (trem'ō-graf). An apparatus for making a graphic record of a tremor. [L. tremor, a shaking, + G. grapho, to write] trem-o-la-bile (trem-ō-lā'bil, -bīl). Inactivated or destroyed by shaking. [L. tremor, a shaking, + labilis, perishable]

trem·o·pho·bia (trem-ō-fō'bē-ā). Morbid fear of trembling. [L. tremor, trembling, + G. phobos, fear]

trem or (trem'er, -ör). 1. Repetitive, often regular, oscillatory movements caused by alternate, or synchronous, but irregular contraction of opposing muscle groups; usually involuntary. 2. Minute ocular movement occurring during fixation on an object. SYN trepidation (1). [L. a shaking]

action t., syn intention t.

alcoholic withdrawal t., intention t. present in the withdrawal

to furn nenally erizine trolled

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